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THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, February 8th, at 9.15 p.m.

THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES

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SPECIAL MATINEE CONCERT
on WEDNESDAY, February 12th, at 5 p.m.

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TO-DAY

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF

"THE YANKEE WAY"

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

KING'S BOXING PRIZE WON
BY BRITISH ARMY.
AMERICA RUNNERS-UP.

Prince Albert acted as deputy for the King in attending the final contests in the boxing tournament at the Albert Hall, on December 12th, and presenting the King's trophy to the victor.

In presenting the King's trophy, the Prince made the following speech:

"The King asks me to say how very sorry he is not to be present to-night at this exceptional tournament, and to congratulate the victors of the various teams on the splendid display, and on the sporting spirit in which the contests have been won and lost."

"Especially do we welcome the officers and men of the United States' Navy and Army, who, with perfect co-operation and good will, have adopted our rules for boxing, to which they are not accustomed. They have given us a fine performance tonight in winning five finals and being runners-up in two other contests."

"The King heartily congratulates the organisers for their efforts to encourage sport for the sake of sport. Nothing more than his Majesty appreciates how valuable a part many games and sporting instincts play in maintaining the character of the English-speaking race."

"I am proud to have been deputed to present this trophy and medals, and I warmly congratulate the winning teams on a memorable achievement."

When Prince Albert appeared in the Royal box, more than 10,000 men jumped to their feet and gave the Prince such an ovation as only sportsmen can give. His Royal Highness arrived just as Wells had beaten the renowned McGorty. When boxing had finished, the teams of the various services and countries were lined up in the centre of the ring, and stood at attention to a striking gallery of athletic champions they were. As the Prince left the Royal box, all rose and cheered lustily. The band played "Land of Hope and Glory," and followed with "God Save the King." The Prince gave to Bruce Logan, captain of the British Army team, his Majesty's shield, which they had won after a heroic struggle. To each of the winners and runners-up he presented a medal symbolical of wholesome sport, and to every competitor a diploma. With each of these world's fighters the Prince shook hands right heartily. His Royal Highness, having spoken words in praise of hard, manly games, and congratulated the men on the way they had won and lost, three cheers were given for the King. And thus terminated a feast of sport. When the final reckoning of points was made, the teams occupied the following positions:

FINAL POSITIONS OF THE TEAMS.

	Points.
British Army	50
U.S. Army	39
Royal Navy	38
R.A.F.	32
U.S. Navy	32
Australia	28
Canada	15
New Zealand	14
South Africa	10

Fly-Weights.
Semi-Finals.
Cook's Mate Stephens (R.N.) beat Air-Mechanic Groves (R.A.F.), on points.
Pte. K. O. Brown (U.S. Army) beat Sgt. Percival, D.C.M., M.M. (British Army), on points.

Final Bout.
Pte. K. O. Brown (U.S. Army) beat Cook's Mate Stephens (R.N.), on points.
Welters.
Third Series.
C.P.O. T. W. Moore (U.S. Navy) beat Air-Mechanic J. Hughes (R.A.F.), on points.
Sergeant J. Wilde (British Army) beat Private T. Evans, on points.
C.P.O. Moore (U.S. Navy) beat Sgt. J. Wilde (British Army), on points.

Feathers.
Semi-Finals.
Seaman F. Chaney (U.S. Navy) beat Q.M.S. Evans (British Army), on points.
Private Eddie Coulton (U.S. Army) beat Private C. A. Peakes (Australia), on points.
The referee stopped the contest in the third round.

Final Bout.
Seaman F. Chaney (U.S. Navy) beat Pte. E. Coulton (U.S. Army), on points.

Lights.
Semi-Finals.
Sergeant T. Miller (British Army) beat Corporal Gamster (R.A.F.), on points.
Leading Seaman Smith (R.N.) beat Sergeant Muller (Australia), on points.
Final Bout.
Sergeant T. Miller (British Army) beat Corporal Gamster (R.A.F.), on points.

Welters.
Semi-Finals.
Seaman Cal Delaney (U.S. Navy) beat Air-Mechanic E. J. Swinnerton, on points.
Sergeant J. Basham (British Army) beat Pte. Tierney (Australia), on points.
Final Bout.
Sergeant J. Basham (British Army) beat Seaman Cal Delaney (U.S. Navy), on points.

Middleweights.
Semi-Finals.
Sergeant A. Ratner (U.S. Army) beat Pte. Blinckard (Canada), in one round.
Sgt. W. Fullerton (British Army) beat Sgt. Blumfield (R.A.F.), on points.

Final Bout.
Sergeant A. Ratner (U.S. Army) beat Sgt. W. Fullerton (British Army), on points.

Light Heavyweights.
Semi-Finals.
Sergeant W. Ring (R.N.) beat Seaman H. P.O. Merton (New Zealand) beat Sergeant Borcham (New Zealand), on points.
Private Mike O'Dowd (American) beat Sergeant Ralph (Canada), on points.
Sergeant Dick Smith (British Army) beat Sergeant Sale (R.A.F.), on points.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

"FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."
POWER OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord, speaking at the 25th anniversary festival luncheon of the Royal British Corporation, at Connaught Rooms, marked that in pre-war days there infinitely far-off days already—sponsored to this toast, generally brought in a sentence to say they hoped that the confidence put in the Imperial Forces by the nation would, some day, be fulfilled. That time had arrived, and it was for the nation to say whether their confidence had been misplaced or not. (Loud cheers.) Having paid a tribute to the enormous and high admiration which sailors felt for their brothers in khaki, Sir Rosslyn continued:

"It is a truism to say that this war could not have been won, nay, could not have been conducted, had it not been for the British Navy. It was the presence of that vast force which made the campaigns in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Italy, France, and elsewhere possible. If the Grand Fleet had not had a chance to give the pyrotechnic display which some people expected, at least we have reduced the German fleet to a condition from which I venture to think, it never can emerge. (Loud cheers.) You can imagine perhaps a sort of Trafalgar having happened in the North Sea, and, after that Trafalgar, you can imagine the German fleet emerging with some sort of credit, beaten though it assuredly would have been. But after the extraordinary happenings of the last few weeks, I ask: Can anyone imagine the German fleet will ever be a power again? (Loud laughter and cheers.) The more one thinks of it, the more one realises that the victory we have gained has been greater than has ever been won by any navy. (Loud cheers.)"

After a cordial tribute to the work of the mine-sweepers, Sir Rosslyn went on to say he thought that by the terms of the armistice no further guns would be fired in this war. But he asked, when the gun had been fired, were our difficulties at an end? He was not sure. He spoke as a practical man, and not as a politician. (Laughter and cheers.) Sir Rosslyn said that the most difficult hour was not that of struggle but that of success. Of the difficulties ahead two stood out from all the rest. The one was that extraordinary, undefined cry for "the freedom of the seas," and the other was the League of Nations.

"In peace times," continued the Admiral, "the seas always have been free, and it is difficult to imagine how outside the realm of idealism they could be free in war-time. (Cheers.) Far be it from me to belittle the idea of a League of Nations. We sailors and soldiers have seen too much of the horrors of war not to be strenuous advocates of peace. I would be prepared to wager that, were the Peace Conference to consist only of admirals and generals, peace would be secured for all time. (Cheers.) But the idea of a League of Nations was not a new one. It was advocated 200 years ago, and had come to nothing so far. He did not know whether the nations of the earth were prepared to give up the sovereignty of their own governments, and agree their destinies to an international committee. If so, they had arrived at the point of perpetual peace. (Some laughter.) But could they be assured of that? Until they were assured he ventured to think that the best guarantee which mankind had been able to devise for the peace of the world, for security and freedom, was the power of the British Navy. (Cheers.) In all sincerity one could say that, because it was a power which had never been abused in peace and never dishonoured in war. (Cheers.)"

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, G.B.E.

INSPECTION.

The Police Reserve Force will be inspected by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government on Saturday afternoon, February 15th, on the Murray Parade ground.

COMPANY AND PLATOON PARADES.

Central Station, 5.30 p.m. Uniform, caps and covers and belts. Inspectors will wear swords and hats. General exemptions will attend. Estab-
Thursday, Feb. 6th.—No. 3 Co.
Friday, Feb. 7th.—No. 1 Platoon.
Monday, Feb. 10th.—No. 2 Co.
Tuesday, Feb. 11th.—Ambulance Platoon.

BAND PRACTICES.

Fridays, Feb. 7th, 14th, and 21st, and Tuesday, Feb. 11th.

ANNIVERSARY.

The formation of the Police Reserve was gazetted on February 6th, 1915, February, 6th, 1919.

Semi-Finals.

Sergeant W. Ring (R.N.) beat P.O. Merton (Australia), on points.
Pte. M. O'Dowd (U.S. Army) beat Sergeant Dick Smith (British Army), on points.

Final Bout.
Pte. M. O'Dowd (U.S. Army) beat Sergeant Ring (R.N.), on points.

Heavy Weights.

Sergeant Joo Beckett (R.A.F.) beat Sergeant Borthwick (Canada), in one round.
Corporal R. G. Stephenson (Australia), walk over.
Sergeant Instructor Billy Wells (British Army) beat Leading Seaman Powell (British Navy), on points.
Sergeant Eddie McGorty (U.S. Army) beat Private McBrooks (South Africa), on points.

Semi-Finals.
Sergeant J. Beckett (R.A.F.) beat Corporal Stephenson (Australia), on points.
Sergeant W. Wells (British Army) beat Sergeant Eddie McGorty (U.S. Army), on points.

Final Bout.
Sergeant W. Wells (British Army) beat Sergeant Beckett (R.A.F.), on points.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.
NEED FOR A MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

(By Sir Archibald Williamson, Bt., P.C., M.A.)

In connection with the problems of reconstruction that will have to be faced and solved, the need of improving the Consular and Commercial Attaché Services should be kept well to the front.

In the past our Government has not taken an active part in the development of foreign trade. It has, however, of late years become more and more evident that this policy of *laissez faire*, a relic of the Victorian age cannot wisely continue, and that merchants and others engaged in furthering British enterprises overseas require such active co-operation and assistance from the State as it can render by means of an efficient consular and commercial intelligence system, and, where necessary, by diplomatic action, if they are to compete successfully with the subjects of other nations, whose Governments take an active part in the promotion of industry and commerce.

Many complaints have in the past been made in regard to the deficiencies of our Consular Service, and there is no doubt that its standard of usefulness has fallen short of possible attainments. In 1912 the matter was investigated by a Royal Commission, which made many drastic recommendations. In 1917 a Memorandum was laid before Parliament by the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, in which it was stated that the Foreign Office had elaborated schemes for strengthening and developing the Consular and Commercial Attaché Services, while the Board of Trade had obtained the sanction of the Treasury to a larger development of the Commercial Intelligence Staff, and an expansion of the system of Trade Commissioners within the Empire.

The formation of a new Department of Overseas Trade followed shortly after supervised by an Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, and subject jointly to the Foreign Office and to the Board of Trade for matters coming within the respective province of each of these departments. The appointment of Consuls and Commercial Attachés still remains in the hands of the Foreign Office, while that of Trade Commissioners rests with the Board of Trade. The branch of Commercial Intelligence remains largely under the latter department. Thus a compromise has been arrived at which appears better fitted to soothe the rivalries of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade than to meet the needs of the country at large.

It is possible that a service suffering from the evil of dual control will develop the full usefulness to trade and enterprise of which it is capable. In former days, when Consuls were chiefly regarded as diplomatic representatives, it was natural they should be servants of the Foreign Office, but conditions have changed, and now in most cases commercial interests do or should predominate. In the minds of most business men the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce is highly desirable. It is hardly credible that the nation which has the largest trade in the world should not have established a Ministry devoted solely to those interests. It has repeatedly been demanded, and the need is now more imperative than ever.

NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS.
A Ministry of Commerce would most fittingly be charged with the organisation and appointment of the Consular and Commercial Attaché Services, as in the United States, where no difficulties arise as to making use of Consuls for diplomatic purposes when required.

While a satisfactory reform of the Consular Service must greatly depend upon a change in its control, no change in organisation or the methods of appointments alone will suffice to secure the improvements desired. A training is required which has been sadly lacking. A better knowledge of languages is necessary, while no endeavour to attain greater efficiency will meet with success unless the remuneration is sufficient to attract suitable men. If the country desires an efficient organisation to assist its trade, it ought to be prepared to pay more for it than it does at present. In 1912 the approximate cost of the Consular Service was only £300,000, or .03 per cent. of our total foreign trade, which in that year amounted to £200,000,000.

At the present time, a Consul is in many cases expected to maintain his position on a salary and allowances which are together less than the salary paid by merchant houses to some of their clerks. There should also be a ladder of promotion opening the way to the plums or prizes of the service, which should have incomes attached to them on a much more liberal scale than in the past. If the Treasury will not pay sufficiently good salaries to attract suitable recruits a system of fees might be devised, which, while not very burdensome on the trade of the locality to which the Consul is accredited, would make his remuneration adequate.

NEED OF A NEW VIEW.
There is little doubt that the number of paid Consuls should be increased, and where the appointment of a Consul is not considered justifiable, honorary Vice-Consuls should, wherever possible, be British subjects.

The activity and example of the Ministers and Consuls of other countries have upset past principles and brought home to us the need of a new view as to official relations with trade. It is clear now that in the national interest increased efforts ought to be made to advise, assist, and support traders and business men in the promotion and expansion of British trade and enterprise in foreign countries. The idea, however, that Consuls can or should take the place of or do the work of commercial houses is an entirely mistaken one, nor is it their province to do the work of commercial travellers. Too much is perhaps, (Continued at foot of next column.)

TO LET

TO LET.

For Six Months from 1st April.

FIVE-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE
on the PEAK.
Drawing Room, Dining Room, Three Bedrooms, Large Garden and Tennis Court (Grass).
Apply to—

Box No 373,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[273]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

HOUSE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, 6
Rooms, with Furniture. Possession 1st May.
Apply to—

DENNYS & BOWLEY
[266]

TO LET.

EDGEHILL, No. 10, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD.
[123]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WONGSICHONG ROAD.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[24]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
8.

GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY
RAV, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 18,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—

KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
245, Des Vœux Road Central.
140

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

5 ROOMED HOUSE and BUNGALOW.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
[260]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princess Buildings.
114

ANOTHER PLAN FOR
"HOUSING SCHEME."

THE Undersigned are now dividing a portion of Cox's Hill, Kowloon, into small lots, of about 2,000 to 4,000 square feet each.
A desirable spot for a home, one of the FINEST SITES IN KOWLOON.
Persons desirous of acquiring ground there, please apply to—

J. M. ALVES & CO.
[282]

LOST.

A BLACK AND WHITE LLEWELLYN
BETTER DUG. Black Marks across the back and sides of body; one ear coloured black the other peppered. Finder will kindly return to owner or will be prosecuted after expiration of this notice.
J. M. XAVIER,
13, Morrison Hill Road.
[271]

expected by some people in the way of development of trade through the medium of commercial travellers with Consular assistance.

No doubt something can be achieved in this way, but the great foundation of British trade in foreign countries has been laid and is maintained by merchant houses, which are not birds of passage, but have established themselves permanently. Each one is a centre from which British trade interests are developed. Through them, and by reason of their settlement in foreign countries, come further opportunities for British enterprise, such as railways, mines, nitrate fields, mills, and other industries. In connection with such enterprises, locally situated, but established by the aid of British capital, the services of Consuls and Ministers can frequently be of the greatest use.—Daily Chronicle.

ARMED ROBBERY IN BONHAM STRAND.

CASE AT THE POLICE COURT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with being concerned in an armed robbery at a jeweller's shop in Bonham Strand.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

The prosecution alleged that defendant, and several other armed robbers not yet in custody, entered the establishment of a jeweller on January 13th, and, after terrorising the inmates, demanded the keys of the safe and the cash-box. As the safe contained valuables, the shop-keeper refused to give up the key, and a struggle ensued. Although men were posted at the various doors to keep watch, one of the *fukis* managed to escape attention and gain the top floor. A robber attempted to stop him, but the *fuki* eluded his pursuer and reached the floor of the next building, from where he raised an alarm. A Chinese constable was attracted by the cries, and succeeded in arresting the defendant, whose confederates, however, made good their escape in the confusion which prevailed. When arrested, defendant threw a dagger, which he was carrying, on to the ground. Some gags, also, were found in the vicinity of the scene of the incident. Defendant is stated to have informed the constable that he heard a row and went to the place to ascertain the cause of it. This was not believed by the *fukung*, who took him to the Police station.

The constable stated that whistles were blown, but nobody in the neighbourhood was awakened. It was very late at night. As he did not see anybody at the front door, he ran to the back of the premises and there found defendant coming out of the door-way. The defendant told him that a fight was going on upstairs, and, when witness was on the point of going up, defendant grappled with him. Defendant escaped, but was arrested, after a long chase, by witness, with the assistance of an Indian watchman.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case.

THE VANISHING THICK

A CHINESE "DARE DEVIL."

"*Veni, vidi, vici*" must be the motto of a Chinese, who walked nonchalantly into the office of Mr. A. G. da Rocha, auctioneer and broker, yesterday morning, and calmly carried away a roll of serge which was lying on a counter.

Mr. da Rocha, it appears, was selling some articles by auction in the presence of a large number of Portuguese and other ladies. Suddenly the Chinese appeared on the scene. He gazed at the assembly for several seconds, and then coolly proceeded to the counter and removed the roll of serge. Again gazing boldly into the faces of those present once again, he withdrew with his booty. Suddenly, those who witnessed this daring performance awoke from the spell and raised an alarm. Inspectors Terret and Kent, who were in the vicinity, immediately gave chase, but the man disappeared in the crowd of passers-by and was not seen again.

RICKSHA COOLIES' BOXING MATCH.

Two ricksha coolies were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with indulging in a free fight in Queen's Road Central.

The first defendant, who had a black eye, stated that the second defendant collided with the shaft of his vehicle. He remonstrated with him, and was struck.

The second defendant stated that when the first defendant remonstrated with him for an accidental collision he merely abused him.

The Magistrate: But he has his eye injured.

The second defendant then admitted having struck the first defendant.

Sergeant Ari informed the Court that both men dropped their rickshas and engaged in a boxing-match in an important and crowded thoroughfare.

Mr. Lindsell fined the defendants \$5 each, and bound the second defendant over to a surety of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

100,000 U.S. CASUALTIES.

It is authoritatively estimated that the total United States casualties in the war amount to 100,000.

COMPANY REPORT.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

The report of the directors for the year ending December 31st, 1918, for presentation to the shareholders at the ordinary annual general meeting on the 15th inst., states:

The net profit, after deducting Directors' and General Managers' remuneration and including \$10,413 brought forward from last account, amounts to \$167,749.97.

Which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:

Pay a dividend of 60 cents per share	\$ 90,000.00
Transfer to Typhoon and Floods Insurance Fund	10,000.00
Transfer to Fund for Equalization of Dividends	50,000.00
Write off Furniture account	450.00
Carry forward to new Profit and Loss account	17,299.97
	\$167,749.97

Dr. J. W. Noble having resigned, Mr. A. Forbes was invited to join the Board. The Directors now are:—Messrs. J. Scott, Harston, A. O. Lang, W. L. Patterson, and A. Forbes, who, in accordance with Rule No. 76 of the Company's Articles of Association, retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

CANTON, February 5th.

A PROJECTED LOAN.

It is stated that the Treasurer is in consultation with a certain Japanese bank for another loan of two million dollars for which the tram-car service on the new roads is offered as security. The Authorities have asked the Treasurer for explanations.

AMERICAN VISITORS.

The American Minister in Peking recently sent delegates to Canton to ascertain the views of the Southern militarists, upon the present situation in China. The American delegates stayed here for about two weeks and left yesterday.

APPOINTMENTS.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments, during the absence on leave of His Honour Mr. H. J. Compertz, or until further notice:

Mr. Charles Alexander Dick Melbourne to act as Puisne Judge.

Mr. Roger Edward Lindsell to act as Second Police Magistrate.

Mr. Walter Schofield to act as Deputy Registrar and Accountant, Supreme Court, in addition to his other duties.

THE "FRANCE" FUND.

The Bishop of Victoria and the Harbour Master acknowledge gratefully the following further donations sent to them up to the present time for the above fund:—

Previously acknowledged	\$5,670 and £28
Mr. John Prentice, s.s.	10
On Lee	10
Capt. Wilcox, s.s. On Lee	10
Mr. E. James, s.s. On Lee	10
Captain Mathews, s.s. Hai-shing	10
Messrs. Bradley & Co.	100
Mr. W. Murray Scott	30
Messrs. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.	500
Mr. F. Bevington	10
Right Rev. G. H. Victoria	35
"A grateful friend"	50
Mr. Allan Mackenzie	10
	\$6,445 and £28

PORTUGUESE BANISHMENT'S CURIOUS PLEA.

Anna d'Almeida, a Portuguese woman who was deported to Macao for ten years, eighteen months ago, was charged, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with returning from banishment before the expiry of the term. Defendant pleaded that she returned on the strength of a letter given to her by the Portuguese Government to the A.D.C. here. The Police, she added, desired a grudge against her, and arrested her out of spite. She came to Hongkong on February 4th, and could produce the letter, which, she maintained, entitled her to return from banishment. The case was remanded till February 6th for further enquiries.

EPIDEMIC CATARRHS AND INFLUENZA.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

From a memorandum on epidemic catarrhs and influenza, sent to the Sanitary Board by the Local Government Board, Great Britain, we quote the following extracts:

If one attack conferred any considerable immunity against repeated attacks, influenza would become much less prevalent, but unfortunately this is not so, and the difficulty of prevention is correspondingly increased.

The general preventive measures available are the same for ordinary catarrh and for the more serious influenza. An initial difficulty in securing their adoption is that the patient for several days may not, except in cases, recognise the serious nature of his illness. It is probable that infection is chiefly spread during the earlier stages.

If every person suffering from a fever, with or without catarrh, were willing and able to stay at home for a few days, the spread of disease in factories and workshops, offices and shops, schools and other institutions, would be greatly reduced. Apart from actual reduction in the number of cases, increased slowness of spread can thus be secured, and this is likely to diminish the risk that successive cases will become increasingly severe.

It is most important to avoid scattering infection in sneezing and coughing. A handkerchief should always be employed to intercept droplets of mucus, and the handkerchief should be boiled, or burnt, if of paper. Expectoration should be received in a special receptacle, its contents being subsequently disinfected or burnt.

There is no ground for believing that the virus of influenza can multiply or even persist outside the human body. General disinfection of premises after influenza is not required, but a thorough washing and cleansing of rooms and their contents, and washing of articles of bedding or apparel, is desirable.

Influenza is very liable to relapse; and pneumonia may occur as a late, as well as an early, complication. Relapse is less likely if the patient goes to bed on the first onset of symptoms and remains there till all fever has gone; avoidance of chill, or over-exertion during convalescence, is also of great importance as a means of avoiding relapse or complications.

There is ground for thinking that broncho-pneumonia, which is the most common cause of death in measles, may originate in a septic condition of the mouth, fauces, or naso-pharynx; and for this reason nurses are being widely employed to assist mothers in remedying this condition. During attacks of influenza, similarly, the use of boracic and weak saline solution, for frequent irrigation of the naso-pharynx, is recommended.

Satisfactory nursing is important in the prevention of complications, and in aiding recovery from a severe attack.

Various attempts have been made to secure protection against an attack of epidemic catarrh by the inhalation of certain essential oils, and by the administration of drugs such as quinine or cinnamon. All that can be said with certainty is that they do not ensure freedom from attack.

Gargling the throat with the solution of one in 5,000 permanganate of potassium in water containing 0.8 per cent of common salt, night and morning, is to be recommended. In addition, this solution should be poured into the palm of the hand, snuffed up through the nostrils, and expelled through the mouth.

In the Army much use has been made of spray-rooms. It cannot yet be regarded as proved that the spray-room reduces the incidence of attack in exposed persons; and, unless precautions are taken to separate patients well, the spray-room may disseminate infection.

The occurrence of epidemic catarrhs would be greatly decreased by continuous flushing with air of each occupied bed-room and living room. This implies the need for adequate warm clothing, especially for persons engaged in sedentary occupations, and for children and old people.

Overcrowding in dwellings, or in ill-ventilated assembly rooms and places of entertainment, should be avoided. The aggregation of large numbers of persons in one room, especially for sleeping, is dangerous when catarrhs are prevalent, even though the floor space for each person may appear to be adequate. The

smaller the unit of aggregation of persons, the less is the risk of infection.

Dirtyness, whether personal or of living or working rooms, and dusty conditions favour infection. The wet cleaning of all invaded places is important.

Indiscriminate expectoration is always a source of risk of infection, and is especially dangerous during the prevalence of influenza.

Persons with septic conditions of the mouth, teeth, or nasal pharynx are especially prone to catarrhal attacks. The treatment of these conditions is important.

Prolonged mental strain or over-fatigue, and still more alcoholism, favour infection; and complication by pneumonia is especially fatal among immoderate drinkers.

It is particularly important that sick persons and old people should be protected against exposure to influenza.

If every person who is suffering from influenza or catarrh recognised that he is a likely source of infection to others, that some of the persons infected by him may die as the result of this infection, and took all possible precautions, the present disability and mortality from catarrhal epidemics would be materially reduced.

Hitherto, little attempt has been made to secure direct control over these diseases, and such control is only practicable by the active co-operation of each member of the community.

ALCOHOL FOR INFLUENZA.

INCREASED SUPPLIES OF SPIRITS IN PROSPECT.

The Ministry of Food have been in consultation with the Liquor Control Board and some of the members of the trade, with reference to the need of spirits for medicinal purposes during the prevailing influenza epidemic.

Arrangements have been made whereby it is hoped to provide immediately extra supplies for medicinal purposes without infringing on the regulations made by the Liquor Control Board for limiting consumption.—*Daily Express*.

FANTAN SCHOOL RAIDED.

Two Chinese—father and son—were brought up before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, on charges of being keepers of a gambling house, in Upper Lascar Row, and with gambling. Six other Chinese were charged with gambling.

Inspector Grant pressed for severe punishment. He said that at the time the men were arrested there was no less than \$38 odd on the table. It could not be said that they were merely indulging in a New Year game; it was really a regular Fantan school.

All the accused admitted the charge of gambling and were fined \$3 each.

The charge against the keepers of the gambling-house was then proceeded with.

A Chinese constable stated that he went to No. 22, Upper Lascar Row, armed with a search-warrant, at about 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday night. He watched the game for a few minutes, the gamblers being under the impression that he had come to join them. There were stakes of \$1. He saw the defendant counting the beans, and noticed that, in paying the winners, ten cents was deducted from every dollar as commission.

The first defendant said they merely played for fun. They had come to pay New Year greetings to some friends and indulged in a little gaming together. No commission was taken.

The Magistrate remarked that there were \$38 on the table, and that could hardly be termed "playing for fun."

As there was some doubt as to whether any commission had been taken, the Magistrate discharged the defendants and ordered the money to be confiscated.

NURSE CAVELL'S GRAVE.

The special correspondent of *Le Matin*, at Brussels, has succeeded in discovering the grave of Edith Cavell. It is situated near the field at Trusech, which has been a "grave" for the Germans, and had been used into a great cabbage patch. The grave bears the number 5, and lies close to that of Philippe Baer, who was shot on the same day. For three months, the German commander refused to permit any names to be inscribed on the grave, which indicates the sepulture of the British nurse.

Burgomaster Max has been to the spot to pay homage to the martyr, and a monument will commemorate the spot where she and her companions faced the firing party.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

STOCKTAKING

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FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

A FEW

BLOUSES, DRESSES,

SKIRTS AND SHOES

AT HALF PRICE

THE WHOLE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED.

WE ARE CLEARING

A FEW PAIRS OF

MEN'S BOOTS & SHOES

IN SIZES 5, 6, 9 & 10

AT \$8.50 PER PAIR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th,
9.15 p.m. Performance.

ANNALS OF THE WAR NO. 59.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

Epoch 5—The Conquest of Paris.

DIMPLE AUTO SALESMAN.

MANILA STRING BAND will be in attendance on Saturday, February 8th, at 9.15 p.m.

MATINEE

every

Wednesday and Thursday, 5.15 p.m.

Saturday, 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sunday, 6 p.m.

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Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VOUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

OUR ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE

Commence on TUESDAY,
FEBRUARY 4th, for three days only.

A FEW

COSTUMES, COATS AND SWEATERS

at \$10.00 each.

GREATLY REDUCED.

See window

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

ON Tuesday Night, between the City Hall, Queen's Road and Peak Road, a LADY'S GOLD WRISTLET WATCH, set with diamonds, with a black moire band.
Finder will be SUITABLY REWARDED, if the watch be returned to Mr. G. GRIMBLE, No. 1, Prince's Building.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, One Upright Cottage Piano, specially made for the climate by Francis Bacon, New York. (Practically new).
One Boudoir Grand Piano, by Collard & Collard, in good condition.
Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CADDOPPEAK"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU and SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on February 10th, 1919, at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after February 11th, 1919, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, February 4th, 1919.

NOTICE.

FROM February 1st, 1919, the undersigned has taken over the business of SHANGHAI FABRICS, situate in Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
ALBERT WEILL.

NOTICE.

CHINA OVERSEAS TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE interest connected and authority of Mr. J. MOWBRAY JONES in the above Company ceases as from the 1st February, 1919. In future Mr. S. L. O'HOY will sign as Manager.
K. L. O'HOY,
Assistant Managing Director
Hongkong, 31st January, 1919.

WANTED.

CHIEF OFFICER for "SISMAN"
Apply—
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.

"BUICK" 4-Cylinder Motor Car in excellent running condition. Price moderate.
Apply—
Box No. 416, Office of "Daily Press."

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF JOHN JOSEPH LYSAUGH late of Shaikwan Road, Hongkong, Marine Engineer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 56 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 28th day of February, 1919.
Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.
Dated the 4th day of January, 1919.
MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,
Solicitor for the Administratrix,
18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

1919 EDITION
(57th Year of Publication)
READY ON FEBRUARY 15th

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AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
BY APPOINTMENT.

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General
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STORAGE.

CODEN UNED BENTLEY'S
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Telegraphic Address "REHIOH."
Hongkong

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (THURSDAY),

6th February, 1919, at 11 a.m., at China Provident Loan and Mortgage Godown, No. 20, Praya East, 222 Bundles Square iron bars, 112 Bundles Square iron bars, 893 Bundles Round iron bars.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),

FRIDAY,

the 7th February, 1919, at 12.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One 4-cylinder two-seater "Oakland" Car (new)
One 4-cylinder five-seater "Dodge" Car (new)
One 4-cylinder four-seater "Ford" Car, guaranteed in good running order.
Further particulars, and inspecting orders may be had from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

the 7th February, 1919, at 12.30 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One 4-cylinder, two-seater "Tramell" Car.
14-18 H.P. Water-Cooled Engine, Electric Light.
In good running order.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

the 7th February, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, a large quantity of ELECTRICAL FITTINGS and ACCESSORIES, comprising—
A quantity of Telephone and Lead covered V.I.R. Wire, a large assortment of Lamps, Watt-meters, Am-meters, Fuses, Knife Switches, Tumbler and Snap Switches, Ships' Light Fittings, Ceiling Roses, Fans, Globes, Insulators, Lamp Holders, Exhaust Fans, &c., &c.,
Also
1,000 Watt "Lalley" Lighting Plant, a quantity of No. 6 Cotton Waste, Photo Paper, &c., &c., and one case of Lysol.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

the 7th February, 1919, at 5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A NUMBER OF LOTS OF BOOKS,
Comprising:—Novels by Jack London, William J. Locke, Philip Gibbs, Bindle Books, &c., &c., &c.
Also
Complete Set Dickens' Works (well bound), Gulland's Chinese Porcelain (3 vols.), Japanese Art, &c.
On view now.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 4th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),

ON SATURDAY,

the 8th February, 1919, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A NUMBER OF CASES OF BISCUITS,
Comprising:—Arrowroot, Tea Biscuits, Macaroni Snaps, Lemonette, Ginger Biscuits, &c. (just arrived).
Also
Several cases of Bar Soap.
And
A quantity of Obstetrical Instruments, and Surgical Sundries.
On view now.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 4th, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY JANUARY 29th, 1919, to FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 23rd, 1919.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, together with a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27th to FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th February to the 10th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 29th, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the GRY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1919, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 10th, to SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 4th, 1919.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—
That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—
"In Article 82 the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'.
The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of the Directors from 4 to 5.
Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated the 24th day of January, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVoured with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Book-case, Picture, Caricatures, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Chamber Toilets, Electric Heating Lamp, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, January 30th, 1919.

INTIMATION



We have just received a

consignment of

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FLASKS

AND

THERMOS

FOOD JARS

Pint and Quart sizes.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

118

BIRTH.

HALL.—At 14, Caine Road, Hongkong, on February 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. HALL, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STEVENS.—Filipecki.—At St. Joseph's Church, Hongkong, on February 5th, 1919, MARIE LOUISE FILIPECKI, daughter of J. Filipecki, Chef de Brigade, Tonkin, to VALDEMAR STEVENS (Anderson, Meyer & Co.).

Hongkong Office: 10a, Des Vaux Road, G. LONDON Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 6th, 1919.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

If there is one nation more than any other which should welcome the end of secret diplomacy it is surely Japan, for, in the recent words of Viscount UCHIDA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, her policy in China has been the subject, from time to time, of "mischievous rumours." That Japan has herself to blame in large measure for this unfortunate state of affairs cannot be denied. Even Baron HAYASHI, a former Japanese Minister to China, who was temporarily in charge of the Legation at Peking a short time ago, has declared that Japan's policy in regard to China "changes, like cats' eyes, with every change of Government," owing to lack of statesmanship on the part of her politicians, "who always do the reverse." According, however, to Viscount UCHIDA, the present Administration recognizes that "aggressive designs and artful machinations are destined only to breed a lasting sore in the heart of nations" and, consequently, it is "determined to pursue a fair and clean policy in all international relations." Towards China, it will play the part of "a sincere friend," pledging itself to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the country and to abide faithfully by the principle of equal opportunity and the "open door" for commerce and industry. As an earnest of this, the restoration of Kichau is promised, in accordance with the terms of the Note complementary to the Treaty

of May 25th, 1915, regarding Shantung province, as soon as the right of the free disposal of the territory from Germany is acquired. Under this instrument China undertook to recognise any agreement made between Japan and Germany relating to the "rights, interests and concessions" of the latter Power in Shantung; to enter into engagements with Japanese capitalists in the event of undertaking the construction of a railway connecting Chefoo or Langkou with the Kiao-chau-Tsinan Railway; and to open, as early as possible, suitable cities and towns in the province for the residence and trade of foreigners after consultation with the Japanese Minister; but never to lease or alienate to any foreign Power any territory within or along the coast, or any adjacent island.

At the same time, another Treaty was signed, granting additional concessions to Japan in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. These Treaties, which contained between them 13 Articles, were the outcome of the famous "Twenty-one demands," which Japan presented to China shortly after the war broke out in Europe. Those demands—or "desires," as they would, perhaps, be more accurately described, in view of the secret and informal manner in which they were submitted—were reported at the time to violate China's sovereignty and infringe the rights of other nations, and they led to a boycott of Japan in China. Some of these demands were revived in the early part of last year. Amongst other things, it was rumoured that a national Police system for China was to be organised by Japanese; that the dockyards and arsenals were to be placed under Japanese control; that the output of the majority of the iron mines was to be assigned to Japan; and that special rights and privileges were to be accorded to Japanese subjects in Mongolia. Apparently these proposals were not embodied in a written document, so that no pretence can be made of describing them accurately. The "conversations" took place, not with the Waichai-pou, the recognised channel for diplomatic intercourse, but direct with the President and Premier. It was these circumstances, no doubt, which gave rise to apprehension, though the obvious explanation was that China was merely being "sounded" in order to ascertain her views. Again, a good deal of feeling was created in the Republic a few weeks back by the rumour that the Chinese delegates to the European Peace Conference were to act under Japanese directions. That rumour, on this occasion at least, was "a lying jade" is proved by subsequent events. Following upon a report by the China Agency that China intended to ask the Peace Conference to annul the Sino-Japanese Treaties referred to above, our Peking Correspondent cabled on the 2nd inst., that it was semi-officially disclosed that the Japanese Government was attempting to repudiate the actions of its Peace Delegates, inasmuch as "they seriously embarrass Japan" and place her "in a false light" before other nations. He added that Japan might yield to Japanese wishes in order to obtain needed funds. In a message received yesterday, however, he says that Japan's hint that she will discontinue financial help alarms only Chinese militarists. The newly-appointed Japanese Minister, Mr. OBARO, has admitted, in an interview, that he approached the Chinese Government with reference to the announced intention of the Chinese Delegates to disclose Sino-Japanese "secret documents," but he did this upon his own initiative, after receiving a telegram on the subject from the Japanese Peace Delegates, and not, as might be supposed, upon instructions from Tokyo. He disavows any intention of bringing pressure to bear upon China and says that he merely suggested that Japan should be consulted. If, however, China should persist, Japan was willing that the documents should be published. This explanation is in harmony with the declared policy of Japanese statesmen and with the spirit of the times. Although Japan's critics may have been able to suggest, with some degree of plausibility, during the war, that she was taking advantage of the embarrassment of the Powers of Europe, unduly to press her claims on China, it can scarcely be pretended that the conditions to-day are favourable to such a course. To attempt to browbeat China in the presence of the Peace Conference, as it were, would be opposed alike to common honesty and common sense.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government-in-Council has proclaimed Saigon a place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

The monthly whist drive of the Royal Naval Quadrille Club will be held this evening at the R.N. Canteen Theatre, commencing at 8.15 p.m.

As the result of a roof collapsing in U Hing Street, Wanchai, a Japanese woman was rather seriously injured. She was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. The building, in which the incident occurred, is reported to be one of the oldest in the Colony.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony during the week ended January 31st:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 3; bulonic plague, 2 (two deaths); diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; small-pox, 2 (one death). One case of diphtheria and one case of small-pox were British. No cases were notified in the Colony on Tuesday.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing four panes of glass from a house in Wanchai. Defendant said the glass was given to him by another man. When asked whether he wished to give evidence, defendant replied that he did not know how to give evidence as he had not attended Court for over one and a half years. Mr. Wood fined him \$5.

Chinese thieves have been active along Black's Link during the past two months, with the result that the Public Works Department have suffered the loss of 78 cast-iron stanchions and two cast-iron stands (for seats). The Police, who have been informed of these thefts, have not yet made any arrests, in spite of the fact that stanchions should not be hard to trace. Similar extensive thefts of stanchions and iron railings, embedded in concrete, occurred on Bowen Road in July and August last year. The P.W.D. are making good the loss of the stanchions by putting in reinforced concrete, which it will not be worth the while of Chinese to steal. That is, no doubt, a very good way of meeting the situation, but it would be more satisfactory to think that such extensive destruction of public property could not be carried out with impunity. The Colony is admittedly short of Police and the roads referred to are little frequented, but possibly some good would be done if a substantial reward were offered for information leading to the arrest of the offenders, and if, when such cases come before them, the Magistrates could be prevailed upon to pass severe sentences.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
DISCLOSURE OF SINO-JAPANESE SECRET DOCUMENTS.

PEKING, February 4th.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. OBARO, interviewed to-day, said he had approached the Chinese Government with reference to the announced intention of the Chinese Peace Delegates to disclose Sino-Japanese secret documents. He did this upon receipt of a telegram from the Japanese Peace Delegates, and did not act upon instructions from Tokyo. There was not any intention to bring pressure to bear on China, but simply to suggest that the documents should not be disclosed without consultation with Japan. If China persisted, Japan was willing that the documents should be published. Japan's hint that she will discontinue financial help alarms only Chinese militarists.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOL SAN PO."]

NORTH AND SOUTH.

It is reported that the Southerners are still demanding that the Peace Conference shall be opened in Shanghai. The President has sent his brother to Nanking to consult with the Northern envoys regarding the matter. The Peking Premier has informed the Canton merchants that large quantities of rice will shortly be sent to Canton from the Northern provinces.

THE CINEMATOGRAH THEATRES.

"The Yankee Way" has had a most remarkable run of popularity at the Coronet Theatre, having been witnessed by fourteen full houses. It is being screened again to-day, at both the 3.15 and 6.15 performances, by special request. This will be positively the last occasion that local theatre-goers will have an opportunity of seeing a picture that has been the talk of the city. The Victoria Theatre is drawing crowded houses, with "The Count of Monte Cristo," the fifth episode of which is being screened to-day. The comic element will be sustained by "Dimple, Auto-Salesman."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

ZEPPELIN FLIGHT TO GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, February 3rd.

In connection with Major-General Sykes' story of the Zeppelin flight from Bulgaria to German East Africa, Major C. C. Turner, writing in the *Observer*, now states that the Zeppelin turned back at Khartoum and accomplished a non-stop voyage of 4,300 miles in 96 hours, at an average speed of 45 miles per hour, against a very light wind.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

HEARING GREECE'S CLAIMS.

LONDON, February 3rd.

A communication from Paris, dated February 3rd, states that the representatives of the five Powers heard M. Venizelos' statement on Greece's claims. He continues his statement tomorrow, after which the Czech-Slovak delegates will be heard.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COMMISSION.

LONDON, February 3rd.

A communication from Paris, dated February 3rd, states that the Commission on the League of Nations met today to compare views as to the best method of procedure. There was general agreement as to the need for pushing on the deliberations very speedily.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

UNJUSTIFIABLE DEMAND OF RAILWAYMEN.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The President of the Board of Trade states that the demand of a small section of employees on the Underground and the London-Brighton Railways, who struck for the inclusion of meal time in an eight-hour day, is entirely unjustified, and contrary to the agreement reached between the Government and the Railway Unions in December.

The demand, if granted, would mean that these men would work only seven or 7½ hours a day, and if this arrangement is extended to the other railways, it would reduce the working day to 6½ hours in some cases.

LABOUR AND PEACE PROBLEMS.

Mr. W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, states in his quarterly report that during the war "The peoples of Great Britain and of those countries allied to her have been treated to hymns of hate, to robbery, rapine, and destruction; to blasphemous assumption of Divine sanction and assistance in enterprises that violated the souls of children, and destroyed the art and handicraft of centuries. The lives that have been lost are lost for ever; the crimes against the finer instincts of humanity can never be expiated, nor can they ever be condoned. The term 'German' will for centuries be synonymous with ferocity, arrogance, and with senseless brutality. The wounds of the world will heal very slowly, and many generations must elapse before it can repair the physical and moral damage inflicted at the instance of a clique operating at the instance of a clique."

Problems of construction are greater even than the problems of destruction, Mr. Appleton proceeds, and the aggregate commonsense of the people will solve them. He adds: "However much Germany is made to pay, and she ought to pay to the utmost of her capacity, there will remain debts which only British workers can liquidate. There is no way of paying debts which is at once easy and honourable, and foolish experiments can only intensify difficulties and suffering. What trade unionists have always been out for is the fair thing. When they ask for a fair distribution of the fruits of industry they do not overlook the just claims of those who originate and sustain and those who transport. Prior to the war this fair share had not been theirs, nor will it be theirs after the war if they put their trust in politicians. Their own organisations, manned by officials having knowledge of methods of production, of productive costs, of markets, and of international exchange, will, if backed by adequate financial reserves, do for them all that is humanely and economically possible. Political power has its uses, but it will not enable the trade unionist or any one else to override economic law. It should, however, enable him to keep himself free from the chains which which some bureaucratic departments of the Government seek to bind him. Under various disguises lurks the intention of some officials to continue the control of labour and industry which has obtained during the war. While this control cannot be immediately abolished, its continuance for a moment beyond the absolutely necessary periods would justify, and would probably result in, wholesale emigration to the Free United States of America."

THE DEMOBILISATION QUESTION.

WAR OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

The following is a copy of a telegram received from the War Office by the local Military authorities:—

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

(Explanatory Note by the Secretary of State for War.)

(1.)—On the 11th November, when the Armistice was signed, there were about 3,500,000 Imperial British officers and soldiers on the pay and ration strength of the British Army. During the two months that have passed since then, rather more than three-quarters of a million have been demobilized or discharged. The system of demobilization which has been adopted aims at reviving national industry, by bringing the men home in the order of urgency according to trades. There is no doubt that this is the wisest course, and it will continue to be followed in the large majority of cases. The time has now come, however, when military needs must be considered as well as industrial needs.

(2.)—Unless we are to be defrauded of the fruits of victory and, without considering our Allies, to throw away all that we have won with so much cost and trouble, we must provide for a good many months to come armies of occupation for the enemy's territory. These armies must be strong enough to exact from the Germans, Turks and others the just terms which the Allies demand; and we must bear our share with France, America and Italy in providing them. The better trained and disciplined these armies are, the fewer men will be needed to do the job. We have, therefore, to create, in order to wind up the war satisfactorily, a strong compact, contented, well-disciplined army, which will maintain the high reputation of the British service, and make sure we are not tricked of what we have rightfully won. It will be an army far smaller than our present army; in fact, it will be about one-quarter of the present army we have been using in the war.

(3.)—Our military commanders, who know what Marshal Foch's wishes are, say that, in their opinion, not more than 900,000 men of all ranks and arms will be sufficient to guard our interests in the armistice period. Therefore, when this new army has been organized, and while it is being organized, over two-and-a-half-million men who were held to military service when the fighting stopped will be released to their homes and to industry as fast as the trains and ships can carry them, and the Pay Office settle their accounts. In other words, out of 3,500,000, it is proposed to keep for the present about 900,000 and release all the others as fast as possible.

(4.)—How ought we to choose the 900,000 who are to remain to finish up the work? When men are marked for release, they, obviously, ought to go home in the order which will most quickly restart our industries, for otherwise, they would leave their means of livelihood in the hands of the enemy, and their separation allowances only to become unemployed in great numbers. But when men are kept back in the service to form the armies of occupation, a choice cannot be made simply on trade grounds; it must be made on grounds which appeal broadly to a sense of justice and fair play—length of service, age and wounds must be the main considerations entitling a man to release. The new army will, therefore, be composed, in the first instance, only from those who did not enlist before the 1st January, 1918, who are not over 37 years of age, and have not more than two wound stripes. If anyone has to stay, it must be those who are not the oldest; not those who came the earliest; not those who have suffered the most.

(5.)—We, therefore, take these broad rules as our main guide. According to the best calculations which are possible they should give us about 1,300,000 men, out of which it is intended to form the army of 900,000. If we find, as we shall do in all probability, that we have in the classes chosen more men than we actually require, after dealing with a certain number of pivotal and compassionate cases, we shall proceed to reduce down to the figure of 900,000, first, by reducing the age of retention from 36 to 35, next releasing the men with two wound stripes, and then on to 34. As the time goes on, we shall not require to keep so large an army as 900,000 in the field, and it will be possible to continue making reductions on the principle of releasing the oldest men by the years of their age. When, however, the results of the war are finally achieved, the Divisions which have remained to the end will be brought home as units and make their entry into the principal cities of Great Britain with which they are territorially associated. Volunteers, for one year's service at a time, for the Armies of Occupation, will be accepted from men who would otherwise be entitled to release if they are physically fit and otherwise suitable, and young soldiers, now serving, will be sent from home to take their turn and do their share. All these will be in relief of the older men. They will enable the age limit to be further reduced and the older men to be sent home, in particular the 60 battalions of young soldiers of 18 years of age and upwards who are now at home will be sent at once to help guard the Rhine bridgeheads. They will thus enable an equal number of men, old enough to be their fathers, to come home and they themselves will have a chance to see the German provinces which are now in our keeping and the battlefield where the British Army won immortal fame.

(6.)—The new Armies of Occupation will begin forming from 1st February and it is hoped that in three months they may be completely organized. There will then be two classes of men in the field, those who form the Armies of Occupation, and those who are to be demobilized.

Everything possible will be done to send home or disperse the two-and-a-half-million men who are no longer required, but they must wait their turn patiently and meanwhile do their duty in an exemplary manner. Any of these men who are marked for home, who are guilty of any form of insubordination, will, apart from any other punishment, be put back to the bottom of the list. There are no means of getting these great numbers of men home quickly unless everyone does his duty in the strictest possible way. It is recognized, however, that service in the Armies of Occupation is an extra demand which the State makes in its need upon certain classes of its citizens. The emolument of the Armies of Occupation will, therefore, be substantially augmented, and every man will draw bonuses from the date of his posting to these Armies, with arrears from the 1st February.

(7.)—The bonuses will be as follows per week:—

Private soldier	10/6
Paid lance-corporal	12/3
Sergeant	14/0
Colour-sergeant, Company	
quarter-master sergeant	17/6
Warrant officers, Class 1	21/0
2nd Lieutenants	24/6
Lieutenants	28/0
Captains	31/6
Major	35/0
Lieut. Colonel	38/6
Higher Ranks	42/0

These graduated bonuses will be paid as a special addition to the pay of the Army during the period of occupation, in recognition of the fact that the service is compulsory. The total cost of these additions in one year for an Army of 900,000 will be about £29,000,000. Of this, £26,000,000 will go to the rank and file.

(8.)—Leave will be granted to men of the Armies of Occupation, home and overseas garrisons, on as generous a scale as possible. No leave will be given to men marked for home and waiting their turn for demobilization, as it is desirable that all the facilities should be concentrated for the benefit of those who have to stay (except in cases of special urgency).

(9.)—The Armies of Occupation will be as follows:—Home Army, Army to the Rhine, Army of the Middle East, Detachment of the Far North, Garrisons of the Crown Colonies and India. These forces will be varied as circumstances may require, but no young soldier under 20 will serve elsewhere than at home or in the Army of the Rhine, and the men of the Army of the Rhine will be the only men mentioned who will be held to form the Armies of Occupation and the home and overseas garrisons (who include the Regular Army and such special reserve and territorial force officers and men as may be required). There are a certain number of special services on the lines of communication at the bases, and here at home, in which all men must be retained whatever their class, because, like the railwaymen, the necessary Royal Army Service Corps units and the Pay and Ordnance Staff, they are vitally necessary for demobilizing and paying off all the others; these, not exceeding the numbers required, will, therefore, be deemed to be included in the Armies of Occupation as indispensable, and will participate in the increased rates of pay. They will be demobilized as soon as the great bulk of the two-and-a-half million men who are to be dispersed have passed through their agencies back into civil life. At the rate at which demobilization is now proceeding, viz., over 35,000 a day, this should not take more than six weeks.

(10.)—There remains the British Army in India. Many of the Territorial Battalion Garrison Battalions who left England in the autumn of 1914, to guard our Indian Empire or our overseas possessions, have served for long years in the East without either relief or the excitement of battle. Up to the present hardly any volunteers have come forward to take their places or those of the home garrisons as part of the permanent After-the-War Army of the British Empire. It is, therefore, necessary while this After-the-War, or old British Army, is being re-constituted, that these men should remain abroad for another hot season. It is felt that in all the circumstances they ought to participate in the bonuses which apply to the Armies of Occupation.

(11.)—The above arrangements seem to be the best that can be devised for the year 1919. During this year, however, we must re-make the old British Regular Army so as to provide, on a voluntary basis, the overseas garrisons of India, Egypt, the Mediterranean fortresses, and other foreign stations. It is believed that volunteering for the Regular Army will improve as soon as the great mass of those who volunteered for the war against Germany in the early days have come back to the freedom of civil life and have had a chance to look round. It is upon the steady rebuilding of this Army that the relief of the Territorial Battalions in India and the various detachments in distant theatres now depends. Every effort will, therefore, be made to hasten its formation both by recruiting and by re-engagement.

(12.)—It is not necessary at this stage to settle the conditions on which the National Home Defence Force for after the war will be formed. There are many more urgent problems which should be solved first.

(13.)—The entire scheme of the War Office for dealing with the many difficulties of the present situation, and for safeguarding British interests, is thus published to the Army and the nation, and the Authorities and Departments concerned, and the consent of Parliament, where necessary, will be asked for, at the earliest possible moment. It remains for all ranks and all classes to work together with the utmost comradeship and energy to put it into force and thereby to safeguard the best interests of each one of us and the final victory of our cause.

TURKISH BARBARITY.

APPALLING SUFFERINGS OF THE KUT PRISONERS.

In all the war's records of the maltreatment of prisoners, for which our enemies have earned an evil fame, there is no more tragic chapter than that recounting the sufferings of the soldiers, British and Indian, captured by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara. The official report presented to Parliament, tells a terrible and a pitiful story, which will go far to make an end of the tradition that the Turk is a chivalrous and honourable foe.

The document deals with Turkey's treatment of British prisoners generally, so far as is information is available, for it was not until December, 1917, that any suggestion of camp was made. Some short time made to make provision for the prisoners, although there were notable exceptions. We read, for example, of British naval officers having undergone (in the name of "reprisals") most barbarous punishment in a Constantinople prison, by being confined for many weeks underground, without sight of day, in solid darkness, without food, and without any severe privation. For the rank-and-file, no consideration whatever was shown, and their lot under the best conditions was far from enviable.

Of this Turkish attitude on the part of the Turkish authorities, the most appalling and the most degrading was that of the supreme victims. Weakness of body and mind, they were robbed, stripped and flogged, and driven on the march like beasts until they dropped from exhaustion and died, sometimes a lingering death, unnoticed and uncared for by their captors. In the Turkish camp at Kut, in the Turkish camp at Kut, of these sick and starving men, their ranks ever thinning as they staggered on under the lash of their guards, the limits of human suffering were reached, and the horror of it will never be forgotten by those who saw their story, and who saw only the subsequent march of the surviving remnant over the Taurus Mountains, where men were forced forward by gentlemen with the butt-end of their rifles, till of sheer inanition many dropped and died. It was in the words of an Austrian officer who witnessed it, "like a march from Dante's Inferno."

Of the total of 16,583 officers and men, British and Indian, believed to have been taken prisoners by the Turks from the beginning of the war, 3,290 have been reported dead, while 2,222 remain unaccounted for. "We must be sure," says the report, "that they too have almost all died of them."

Within a very short time of the entry of the Turkish forces into Kut they were busy, as the report says, "in the town. The kits of both officers and men were systematically rifled, especially for food and water-bottles. Stray loot was taken by the way into the hospitals and sent what attracted them among the property of the sick. Some of their officers made unsuccessful attempts to stop them. Others were as bad as the men. One held up the officers of a British unit, especially those who collected their watches and money; many others were seen carrying British swords and field glasses. The officers of the R.A.M.C. and Indian Medical Service had their cases of surgical instruments taken from them and their health and strength and equipment which they possessed for withstanding one of the fiercest summers of the globe, can be pictured from what has been described already."

HORRORS OF THE MARCH.

There remains to be told what had happened to the main mass of the prisoners, those who had been judged capable of the journey to Asia Minor. Week after week, through June and July, parties of them had left Baghdad, crowded into the railway trucks which were to take them as far as Samarra, the railroad (as it then was) some seventy miles up the river. From there they would go on foot. Their state of preparation for a march of 300 miles, the health and strength and equipment which they possessed for withstanding one of the fiercest summers of the globe, can be pictured from what has been described already.

The truth has only very gradually become known, and all its details will never be known, for those who could tell the worst are long ago dead. But it is certain that this desert journey rests upon those responsible for it as a crime of the kind which we call historic, so long and terrible was the torture it meant to thousands of helpless men. If it is urged that Turkish powers of organization and forethought were utterly incapable of handling such a problem as the transport of these prisoners, the plea is sound enough as an explanation; as an excuse it is nothing. There was no one in the higher Turkish command who could be ignorant that to send the men on such a journey and in such conditions was to condemn half of them to certain death.

It was by the purest accident that the British doctors in Baghdad received the first confirmation of their fears. It happened that a small party of officers, delayed by illness, were sent north after the first batches of men had departed. These officers followed the same track, and presently an urgent message from one of them reached Baghdad, addressed to the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, pressing for a hospital establishment and one of the British staff to be sent at once to Samarra. Hospital and staff were immediately ready, though it took the Turkish authorities five days to provide the necessary pass for leaving the city. At Samarra, where then collected the hundreds of sick who had fallen out of the march during its first stages. They were picked up from the roadside where they lay in the misery of dysentery, just as they came to drop, disregarded and deserted. All possible care was taken of them at Samarra, but many were beyond help.

But it was only those who failed on the first part of the march who could be brought to Samarra; the main body passed on and out of reach. The truck was still followed by the same group of officers, and the sight they saw, as villages and halting-places all along the road, hardly bear telling. There were parties of men lying exhausted under any shelter they could find, in all stages of weakness and starvation; some dead, some dead; half-dressed, without boots, having sold everything they could to buy a little milk. Only here and there had an attendant of some kind been left to look after them; generally there was no one but the Arab villagers, who mercilessly robbed them, or the under-officer of the local police-post, who stared indifferently and protested that he had no authority to give help. The dead lay unburied, plundered and stripped of their last clothing.

There were many deaths before Baghdad was reached. The sick who remained at Baghdad were brought by a later boat with others who had dropped at different stages of the march.

STRIPPED AND SCOURGED.

For one day the Turkish commander kept his promise about the length of the day's march. On the second the men were made to march eighteen miles, and afterwards twelve to fifteen miles daily, lying at night on the open ground. They were herded like sheep by mounted Arab troops, who freely used sticks and whips to force forward the stragglers. Food was very scarce, the heat was intense, the clouds of dust perpetual, and a great number of the men had now, neither boots nor water-bottles. Their escort stripped them further; by the time of their arrival at Baghdad most of the Arab troops were dressed in odd and ends of British uniforms, stolen during the march.

One day—the fourth of the march—had absolutely to be given over to rest. This was at Anize, where some 350 sick, British and Indian, were left behind in a sort of crowded, densely crowded, and filthy verminous, to follow later by river. The rest struggled on, many of them now half-naked, all so near the limit of exhaustion that there were daily deaths by the roadside. So, after nine days' march, the column arrived at Baghdad on May 16th, and were marched for three or four hours through crowded streets before being taken to the place where they were to be camped.

Meanwhile, the first boat-load of officers had already reached the city, and had likewise been exhibited to the crowd, which received them in a mad and undemonstrative silence. They were lodged for a few days in the Turkish cavalry barracks before continuing their journey northward. It was proposed to the authorities that a certain number of the British medical staff should remain in Baghdad for work among the sick prisoners; and this plan was most fortunately carried out. Eleven so remained. All the other officers who were fit for the journey were despatched to Mosul, and thence by Ras-el-Ain and Aleppo in Asia Minor. The retention of eleven British medical officers meant the relief of much suffering and the saving of many lives; but the task of all the sick could be done the rate of mortality among the sick prisoners was still very high. Dysentery and gastro-enteritis—a disease closely resembling cholera—were still the principal scourges; but there was also a certain proportion of wounded men needing surgical treatment. In such cases even the best of the Turkish doctors were fully capable of using uncleaned instruments and verminous bandages, so that our officers had to take matters entirely in their own hands, down to the simplest dressing of wounds and the most elementary demands of hygiene. The British staff were magnificently helped by some French Sisters of Charity and the American Consul, Mr. Brissell, who gave constant and invaluable help.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE.

SIR E. GEDDES' PREDICTION.

Sir Eric Geddes, speaking at Cambridge, recently, said it would be the duty of those representing Great Britain at the Peace Conference to see that nothing was done to detract or relatively weaken the British position at sea. Whatever challenge there was to the safety of these islands at sea, the British nation must meet it. He had always maintained that the Kaiser must not escape punishment for his share in the war. The man who was at the top had got in his person to expiate the crimes committed, and not only the Kaiser, but the Kaiser's son, said Sir Eric. "The Kaiser has a son," he said. "They say he is now in Holland. Perhaps he is one of the twelve thousand waiting to come over to this country. Believe me, he is coming over as sure as there is a British Navy on the sea. (Cheers.) The late All Highest and his son have got to be punished before we start with smaller fry." Referring to the question of indemnities, Sir Eric said someone had suggested that he was weak-kneed on this subject. Did they think the terms of the naval armistice were proposed by him? He had something to do with those terms, and he fought at Vergennes to try to get them made stronger, but failed. (Cheers.) "If I am returned," said Sir Eric, "Germany is going to pay restitution, reparation, and indemnity and I have personally no doubt we will get everything out of her that you can squeeze out of a lemon, and a bit more—(Cheers) but there are things I would not take from Germany because they would hurt our industries. I propose that every bit of property, movable and immovable, in Allied and neutral countries, whether State property or private property of Germans, should be surrendered to the Allies, and that Germany should pay her precious citizens in her precious paper money. (Cheers.) No German should be allowed to own anything in this country. If Germany has got anything to buy with, she can pay that in indemnities. I propose that not only all the gold Germany has got, but all the silver and jewels she has got, shall be handed over. All her pictures and libraries and everything of that kind should be sold to the neutral and Allied world, and the proceeds given to pay the indemnity. I would strip Germany as she has stripped Belgium." (Cheers.)

All across the desert, at one place after another, these sights were repeated; starving and dying men, in tens and twenties lay in any scrap of shade or mud-hovel that might be allowed them and waited for the end. Some had to wait long. Many weeks later, at a desert village about three days' journey from Aleppo, there was found a group of six British soldiers and about a dozen Indians who for months had lain on the bare ground of a mud-walled enclosure, subsisting solely on a few scraps thrown to them by Arabs or passing caravans. The Englishmen had been fourteen; eight had died; and of the survivors only one was still able to crawl two or three hundred yards to a place where there was water. It began to be evident how it came about that of the men who surrendered at Kut more than 3,000 British and Indian have never been heard of at all.

A SCENE FROM THE INFERNOS.

When the thinned ranks of these prisoners arrived within sight of the Mediterranean, on the western side of the Amanus mountains, their journey was over for the time, but it was only a new stage of suffering that began for them. Though so many had been lost on the way, the survivors were still numerous enough to make a valuable army of labourers. The construction of the Baghdad railway was in the hands of a German company, to which the prisoners, between two and three thousand of them, were now consigned. They were, of course, absolutely incapable of work of any kind. Nevertheless, they were distributed among various working camps of the neighbourhood, and were somehow driven to their task. In the Bilemedik region, on the north side of the Taurus mountains, the few hundred British prisoners who had been taken at the Dardanelles the summer before were already, it seems, employed on the railway. Their case was apparently tolerable, but it was a very different matter for the exhausted remnant of the Kut prisoners. These naturally broke down at once, and were soon recognized by their emaciated appearance. Already the hospitals at the various places were full of them, and the rate of mortality was very high.

They were accordingly ordered to be sent to camps in the interior of Asia Minor, and early in September an instalment of a thousand British prisoners were further despatched. They were placed in railway trucks that went as far as the break in the line at the Taurus mountains, and over this steep and difficult range they had then to march on foot. It was a journey of several days before the northward continuation of the railway could be reached at Bozanti. These men were actually sent off without food for the journey, and no provision was made for them at any point on the road. It was, perhaps, a worse expectation than that which a few weeks before had seemed the limit of possible suffering. The men were forced forward by gentlemen with the butt-ends of their rifles, till of sheer inanition many had dropped and died. A few managed to take refuge in certain German and Austrian military camps in the Taurus; but the main body was somehow beaten and driven across the mountain range. It was like one thing only—a scene from Dante's Inferno; the word was that of an Austrian officer who witnessed it.

Happily the sick and exhausted stragglers were not now beyond the reach of help. Through the exertions of the American Consul at Mossina all the sick that could be collected were brought to the hospitals of Adana, and in particular to an American college at Tarsus. For the majority it was too late; it is said that of several hundred who were the first to reach those two places, less than half survived.—Daily Telegraph.

DRAMATIC SPEECH BY MARSHAL FOCH

"SO WE STARTED AFRESH."

A large and comprehensive body of the French colony in London was addressed at the French Embassy, early in December, by the French Premier and Marshal Foch.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S REVELATION.

M. Clemenceau, referring to Marshal Foch, said:

I have seen him at work. No one has seen him more closely than I, and it is a great satisfaction to me to do him justice before this assemblage of his fellow-citizens of the French colony in London. We have seen each other in the worst days and in the finest. I saw Marshal Foch one day when suddenly and with out any reason he had been thanked and placed on the unemployed list. It was a day I shall never forget when he came to me and said, "See what has come to me." He did me the honour to ask my advice. I said to him: "Go home. No recriminations, say nothing, and let many weeks have passed, you will be wanted." He had no need of my advice. Perhaps he had already guessed what it would be. His conscience would have sufficed to prevent him running the risk of adding quarrels to the great national crisis through which the country was passing at that sad hour. He went home without a word of recrimination, and I believe not a fortnight had passed before he was Chief of Staff of the French army.

We had seen him on the Yser, we had seen him in the Saint Gond marches, where we can only say by the single effort of that valiant soldier, the enemy was stopped and his soldiers, who were not all French soldiers, were constrained, when they appeared to hesitate, to march to the attack. It was in these circumstances that, when they came and told him: "General, we cannot hold on," he spoke those splendid words: "I cannot hold on. Well, then, I attack." He attacked and conquered. We are already a long way from that, and in the task which was again confided to him it can be said that his action was marked by a succession of victories such as the history of war has never known. When the Germans hesitated between two ways, thinking themselves first on Aisne, I shall never forget the meeting at that moment at Doublens with all the Allied generals and heads of Governments, at which General Foch, that was then his title, told us all: "I fight behind Aisne. I fight in Aisne. I fight behind Aisne. I fight all the time," and he has kept his word. It is true that he had kept his word, but a good soldier in turn helps to create the good soldier. He can go and see the path in the trenches, you can talk to him of Marshal Foch, and you will see what he has to say about him. And then you can go and see Marshal Foch in his office at any hour of the day and talk to him of his path, and you will see in what way he will sink their practice.

After a few very modest words as to his own services in helping to save "the most beautiful country there has ever been," M. Clemenceau declared that the best way to honour their dead was to make a great peace which should be the true daughter of the great war—a peace that would give the great French mother, and a fresh chance of developing and becoming still greater, if that were possible.

HOW THE TIDE WAS TURNED.

Marshal Foch then stepped forward. Speaking of the last year of the war, he said:—

After the magnificent words which you have just heard it is very bold on my part to speak, but I should like to give you a few explanations. You all know through what vicissitudes the war has passed. I shall not recount them. You know them as well as I. I will run briefly over the last phases in order to tell you this. We also had to draw up our balance-sheet for 1918. The sacrifices to which France had consented were colossal. Our dead were reckoned in millions. We all had dead in our families. That you know as well as I do. The regions ravaged, the towns destroyed, the people carried away into slavery—all the abominations of barbarism let loose—was all that to go unpunished? No! We owed it to our dead and to our people that our losses should not be in vain and that they should be fittingly atoned for.

When the enemy appeared in March, in April, in May, to march on Paris, what did we do? We agreed to this—first the French, then the British and the Americans when they had arrived—and we said: "First we shall stop them at all costs." (Cheers.) And, when developing a sudden and furious offensive, the enemy fell upon troops worn out by four years of trench warfare, we stopped his march upon Amiens, his march upon Paris. That is the formula which we carried out with startling regularity. We succeeded. We then made up our accounts, and said, "We have troops that are tired and worn out, but who are still capable of indisputable energy." As regards our Allies, the British Armies had suffered formidable disaster. We said the same thing: "We shall recuperate and make a fresh start"—and the fresh start was made. That that fresh start made with a distant object in view! No. It was made to assure communication indispensable to the life of the nation—to set free Chateau Thierry, to restore the communications between Paris and Nancy, then to assure the communications with the north, which were still very precarious at Amiens—the attack of August 8th with General Rawlinson and Debeney—and to free Arras, all and Debency came off. Then the Arras attack with the British armies.

And then, seeing that all this was not going badly, the offensive was extended, and we finished by delivering battle on a front of 400 kilometres, in which every body was engaged—French, British, Belgians and Americans. Remember that in these offensives we took more than

THE REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

A BARBAROUS ORDER.

[FROM LEONARD SPRAY.]

There has come into the possession of the Berlin correspondent of a Dutch paper military documents which reveal, for the first time, the desperate attempts made by high military authorities at Berlin to kill the German revolution. It appears that the main efforts were directed to preventing the revolting sailors from Kiel and Hamburg reaching Berlin. An attempt was made to cut off all railway communication between the north-west and Berlin, but this, as indeed all the efforts of the authorities, failed. To what lengths, however, the Berlin Command was prepared to go is shown by the orders which were sent to the officer at Neustadt, whose duty it was to prevent the mutineers reaching Berlin. Although these men were known to be travelling by ordinary passenger trains, which were bound to contain, as was indeed the case, a large number of women and children, orders were given to derail the trains and fire upon them with machine-guns, until a cessation of all movement showed that everybody in them was dead. The history of the event and copy of these orders, which the correspondent describes as the most gruesome of the war, is as follows:

On November 5th, a lieutenant, with twenty-seven men and two machine-guns, was sent to Neustadt, with orders to hold up all trains from Hamburg and Kiel, and send back all soldiers and sailors travelling. When the lieutenant arrived at Neustadt, however, he was told by the station guard that a new order had been received, that the men in the train had leave passes and must be allowed to proceed. The lieutenant acted accordingly, but next day orders came from the Berlin Command that the original instructions must be obeyed in regard to the trains in the station windows. When the train arrived, however, the officer saw it contained a number of women and children, as well as sailors; so he did not fire, and eventually persuaded the sailors, who were desperately hungry, to return to Hamburg, after he had provided them with food.

In the evening, however, things took a dramatic turn, for there arrived at the station reinforcements of 120 soldiers, with no fewer than fourteen machine-guns. Just as they arrived, the lieutenant in command received the following message from the Command at Berlin:—

A train is coming from the direction of Wittenberge with mutineers, well armed. You must derail the train and immediately shoot upon it from all sides with machine-guns and whatever other weapons you have. You must continue firing whilst there is any sign of life in the train. This is a fight for life and death.

Accordingly, machine-guns were mounted on all the buildings at the approach to the station, and even on the roof, and soldiers were posted "ready for action." Then came to the officer the station-master, wringing his hands and saying that also in the train were large numbers of women and children. The train was stopped just outside the station, and the officer tried by telephone to communicate with Berlin, but failed. It was there until dawn, when the sailors, soldiers, and women suddenly emerged from it, and saw themselves faced by machine-guns in all directions. There was a panic, but eventually two sailors restored calm, whilst the lieutenant explained their orders that the train must not pass. In the confusion, however, the people re-entered the train, which resumed its journey. Shortly afterwards came a rebuke from Berlin to the officer for having "negotiated" with the mutineers, and a fresh order:—

A new train with mutineers, is on the way. Regardless of who may be in it, this train must be derailed and everybody in it mercilessly shot down. Knowing that the earlier train had contained two thousand soldiers, including many women, the officer, on receiving this barbaric command, collapsed, and had to be carried away unconscious. There was nobody among the military on the spot who would undertake to carry out the brutal order, and so the train passed through uninterrupted to Berlin.—Daily Telegraph.

330,000 prisoners and captured over 6,000 guns. If it had been necessary to continue the position of the enemy was daily becoming very rapidly worse. Victory, I have already said, is an inclined plane. The ball starts slowly on it, but it increases rapidly in speed as it is not stopped, and we were going to accelerate the movement. We had started on this plane. Our offensive, more and more developed, becoming greater and greater, was about to increase still more in force when the enemy stopped us by requesting an armistice. We laid down the conditions of that armistice. The enemy accepted our conditions. We could not but sign an armistice.

Well, gentlemen, these results are due to the re-awakening of all the energies which united to work together when they found a leader to conduct them to victory. That is what we owe to our country. That is what we owe to our country. And it is that which has permitted us to prove that France is still capable of leading the armies which come to range themselves under her banner to victory against the common enemy.

Each speech was received by the company with intense enthusiasm. M. Clemenceau's statement that had it not been for him Marshal Foch would have had no command was greeted with cries of astonishment and consternation. The sobriety and severity of M. Clemenceau's speech deeply impressed his hearers. Marshal Foch's address, although couched in simple terms, was none the less eloquent, especially the passages in which he described in graphic words the efforts of the Allies to stop the German rush. His phrase, "And so we started afresh," was met with a storm of applause.

(Continued at foot of first column.)

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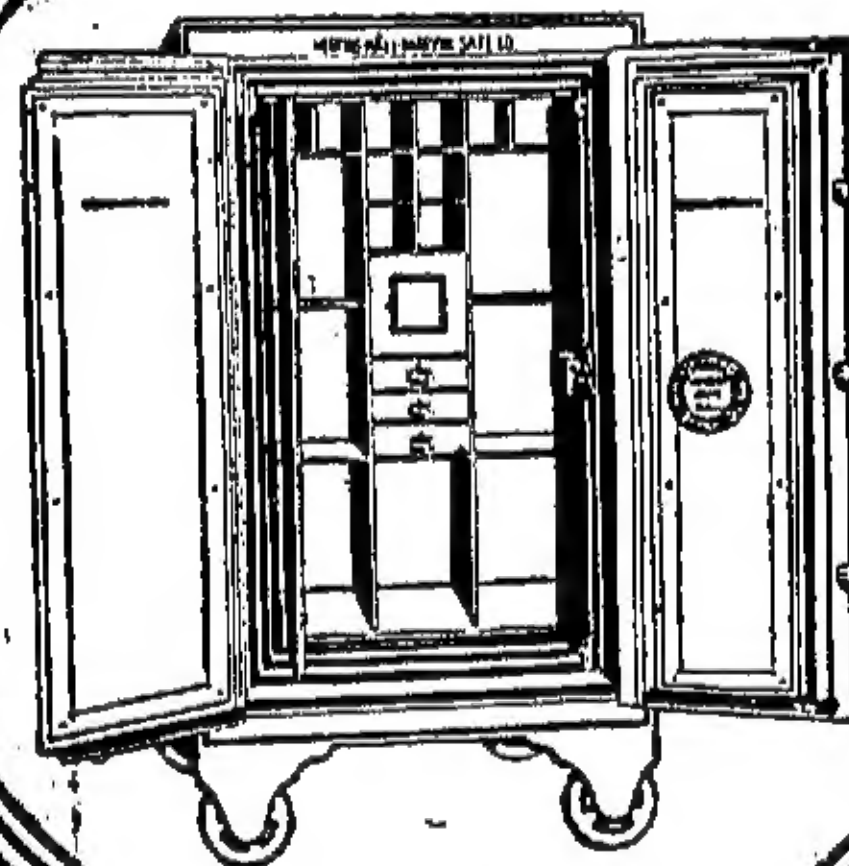
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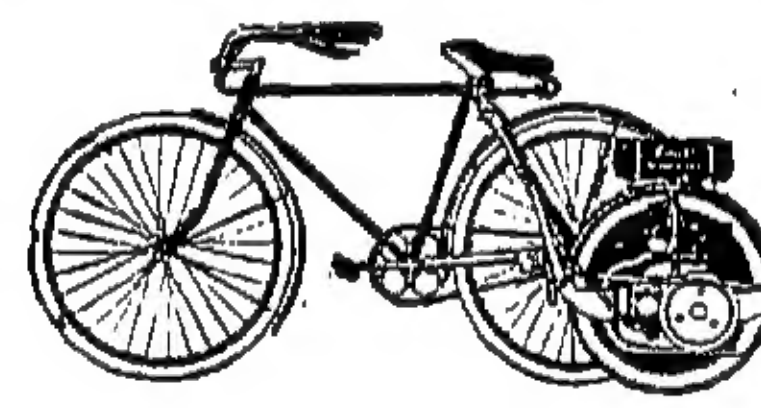
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

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NORRE	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	12th March	17th April.	26th April.
NELLORE	9th April.	16th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due at BOMBAY about
DUNERA	10th February	28th February.
HEJAZ	17th February	9th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.
NOVARA	9th February.	

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments, expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within 7 days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be considered. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,330 Tons ... THURSDAY, 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,760 Tons ... SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YAMAGATA MARU 8,000 Tons ... FRI. 14th Feb.	
	TAISHO MARU ... 7,000 Tons ... SAT. 16th Feb.	
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU 16,950 Tons ... MON. 17th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
	SADO MARU ... 12,500 Tons ... FRI. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY	KANAKURU MARU 12,410 Tons ... WED. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TANGO MARU ... 13,760 Tons ... WED. 26th Mar. at 11 A.M.	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YUBARI MARU ... 8,000 Tons ... Beginning of March.	
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	AKITA MARU ... 8,000 Tons ... Beginning of March.	

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and speedily equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... THURSDAY, 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... MON. 5th May, at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
E. YABUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU, FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	12th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	23rd Feb. From YHAMA.
"GINYU" MARU	22,000	5th Mar.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU	20,000	22nd April, From YHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YHAMA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINGO, URUZ, BALBUENA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	14,000	Mar. 9th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	14,000	July 13th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the JAPANESE PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

"ANDRE LEBON" ... FOR SHANGHAI.

On or about Feb. 25th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"INDUS MARU" Tuesday, 11th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"SUMARTA MARU" Saturday 16th February, Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KENKON MARU" Thursday, 6th February, Noon.
"KASADO MARU" Saturday, 8th February.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday 25th February at 3 P.M.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAIYOKU MARU" Saturday, 8th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 13th February, 6 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAISO MARU" Sunday, 9th February, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" March 27th, 1919. "CHINA" Feb. 7th, 1 p.m.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

U. S. STEAMSHIP, Freight and Passenger Agents, 100 Home Street, Tel. 1847.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Waglan line is interrupted.

Owing to alteration in the time of departure of the Cheungchow launch, mails for Cheungchow will in future be closed at the G. O. as follows:—

Week-days (except Saturday) 3.30 and 6 p.m.
Saturdays 1 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays 11 a.m.

Samples of Tea, not exceeding 8 oz. in weight, may now be admitted into the United Kingdom by Sample Post, provided that each packet is marked as containing Tea, and that it is made up in accordance with the general regulations of the Sample Post. Each packet, over 2 oz. in weight, will be subject to a charge of 3d. Customs Duty, and this charge will be payable by the addressee. Sample packets of Tea not marked as containing Tea are liable to forfeiture.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
MANILA and U.S.A.	Tenyo Maru	8th Feb

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai and North China	Gloria	Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and "Bankok"	Tenyo Maru, P.O.	Thursday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
*Haiphong	Kaifong	Thursday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sun up	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
*Haiphong	Hano	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy and Straits	Hainan	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Prudencia	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Rosa	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
*Bangkok	Solegnara Maru	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
	Ningpo Maru	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Kiukiang	Friday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via		
NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA,		
UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH		
AMERICA, AND EUROPE via SAN		
FRANCISCO		
Philippine Islands	Loongong	Friday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
Sandakan	Mauwang	Saturday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States,		
Central and South America and		
Europe via Canada	Ceylon	Registration, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Haiton	Saturday, 8th, 1.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada,		
United States, Central and South		
America and Europe via San Francisco		
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow		
Shanghai and North China	Gloria	Saturday, 8th, 1.45 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Wingung	Saturday, 8th, 1.45 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Sunday, 9th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Yingchow	Sunday, 9th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kiao Kiao	Tuesday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta	Kiukiang	Tuesday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki,		
Honolulu, Canada, United States,		
Central and South America, and		
Europe via San Francisco		
Shanghai and North China	Tenyo Maru	Registration, 9.45 A.M.
	Suiyang	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	9.30 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shatanok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau,	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Hing Shan and Santin	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley		
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M.	6.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)	Regis. 6.00 P.M.	
	Letters 6.00 P.M.	
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammel	Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
	4.00 P.M.	

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
	1.30 P.M.		1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tsang	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shat K	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	February 5th
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/2 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
Provisionary Bill, 1 month's sight	2/2 1/2
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	41 1/4
Credit, at 4 months' sight	43 1/4
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	76 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	76 1/2
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SWANSEA	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	14 1/4
ON MANILA	
On demand	15 1/4
ON CEBU	
On demand	15 1/4
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	18 1/4
ON HAIPHONG	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON	
On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK	
On demand	48 1/4
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 8.15 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per ton	No quot.
SILVER, per oz.	48 1/4

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

31, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room. Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories. All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERESS.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. K. 8. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Chef.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS. TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to

I. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

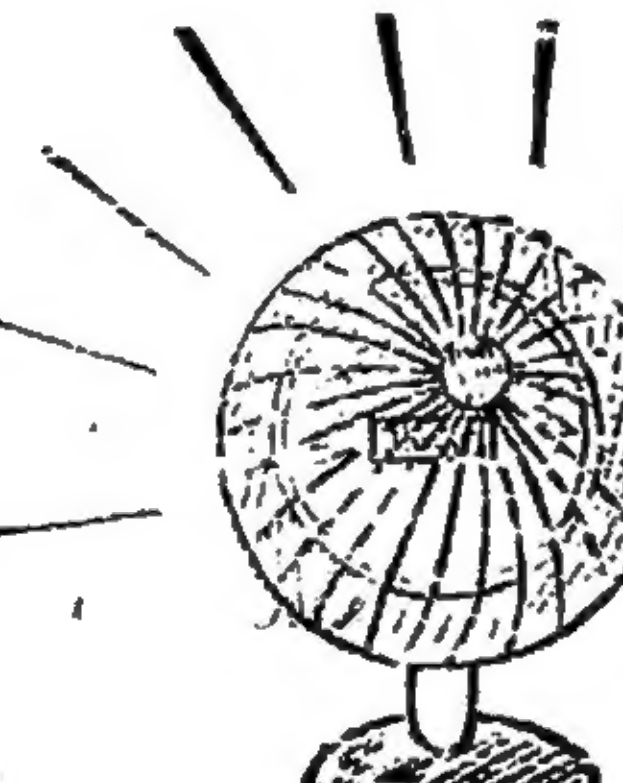
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ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "Brascolite" Fitting.



The cool sensation will soon be on us, so book your order in time for an economical and cheerful "Majestic" Radiator.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 10bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 48,000,000

Reserves ... " 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batambang, Mongtze, Siam, Canton, Nomen, Siam, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Pondichy, Hanoi.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. BIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 21st, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... (France) 45,000,000

1/3 of the Capital, i.e., France 15,000,000

subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Farnotte

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Shanghai, Peking, Hongkong, Yunnan.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale, pour l'exportation le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd. London, Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, Queen's Building, 1, Des Vaux Road, Tel. 3440.

Established September 24th, 1918.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN BANK).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1898.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... " 25,000,000

Reserve Funds ... " 5,980,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karping, Keelung, Pusan, Shenchik, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aik.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Fookchow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, January 22nd, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000

Reserve Fund ... " £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 16th, 1917.

Printed and Published by HARRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 115, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$16,000,000

Reserve Funds—

£1,500,000, at 2 1/2%—\$18,000,000

Silver ... " \$18,600,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$16,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. Landale

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, F. V. D. Farr, Esq.

C. B. Gubbay, Esq., W. L. Farnenden, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

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